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Metz, Herman A.

Address...before the
Committee on Taxation...

New York

1915

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Box 13

Presidential Office

Address
OF
HERMAN A. METZ

Before
The Committee on Taxation
Constitutional Convention

ASSOCIATES OF PRIVATE CHARITIES, INC.
51 Chambers Street
New York
1915

Public Hearing
OF THE
Committee on Taxation

Hon. MARTIN SAXE, Chairman, Presiding

Senate Chamber, Capitol, Albany
June 1, 1915, 8 P. M.

Notes of Address against the Amendment
by
MR. METZ

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Public Hearing of the Committee on Taxation

Hon. MARTIN SAXE, Chairman, Presiding

Senate Chamber, Capitol, Albany, June 1, 1915, 8 P. M.

Notes of Address against the Amendment by MR. METZ

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:

I appear as a citizen, manufacturer, employer of labor, taxpayer, former Comptroller, and former member of the State Board of Charities; interested in civic affairs and the taxation of property for state and municipal revenue. I also speak for a number of well-known citizens, all connected with works of charity, and incorporated under the title, *Associates of Private Charities*.

I am opposed to the taxation of any charitable or religious institution for the following reasons:

1. *I am against increased taxation.*

To tax the institutions will increase the burdens now borne by them. I know they are strained to the limit; any added financial burdens will inevitably tend to curtail their work, cripple or drive them out of business. Any substantial decrease in their numbers or activities will, of necessity, compel the public to take over work now done by them. The public cannot do this work for 200% increase over what is now expended on it.

2. *To tax the institutions will not decrease* the general rate, but raise it. I have absolute knowledge on this matter, obtained through years of experience. Today the institutions are contributing more than two-thirds of all the cost to them of doing the public charitable work—and they entirely furnish the plants in which to do it.

Tax them—and they must add just so much more to their expenditures. In other words, you propose to penalize them—with the result that the city must pay them as much more as the tax amounts to, and if they go out of business, there is the alternative that the city must carry the whole burden, which it cannot do now, and never can do.

3. *As a suggestion* only of what there is in this idea, or what it may mean to the taxpayer, consider this fact:

In 1913 the City of New York paid the institutions, for city inmates or patients, \$4,585,833.12, but the institutions expended \$11,867,187.34. Besides that, the private institutions have from seventy-five to one hundred millions invested in their plants.

4. *Take the Long Island College Hospital* as an illustration, which well serves to convey the underlying principle of them all. That Hospital has been the recipient of the voluntary benefactions of Brooklyn's best citizens for years, and its plant is worth over \$3,000,000. Among its fine buildings are the Polhemus Memorial Clinic, the Hoagland Laboratory, the Dudley Memorial, Nurses' Home, the Maxwell Memorial Administrative Building hospital wards, and last week they opened the Arbuckle Memorial ward building, with 175 beds, of which 143 are free. To sustain these free beds, the Arbuckle sisters have just given an endowment of a quarter of a million.

5. *Take the New York Hospital.*

In order to more completely understand the self-destructive and short-sighted element in the movement to tax the institutions, consider the great New York Hospital, which received its charter by royal grant June 13, 1771, from King George III. Its beneficent life and ministration has been continuous from that day to this.

Today it has the two large hospitals on Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, near Fifth Avenue, the House of Relief in Hudson Street, the Bloomingdale Asylum or Psychopathic Department in Westchester, and the Convalescent Homes there.

The Hospital has the largest ambulance service of any hospital in the city, the House of Relief being an emergency hospital only, and for many years, and wholly at its own charges, has cared for the great business district south of Canal Street. In 1914 the New York Hospital made 12,374 ambulance calls. (Bellevue in 1914 made 12,321 ambulance calls.)

<i>In 1914 the New York Hospital treated in wards and rooms, patients</i>	<i>17,630</i>
<i>In 1914 the New York Hospital treated, out patients. . .</i>	<i>37,242</i>
<i>The ambulance surgeons treated without bringing to the hospital</i>	<i>7,927</i>
<i>In the Bloomingdale Hospital, permanent patients.</i>	<i>551</i>
<i>In the Convalescent Homes</i>	<i>1,026</i>

Total number of patients 64,376
(Bellevue, our largest City Hospital, in 1913 cared for 41,376.)

<i>In the main hospital</i>	<i>69 % were free.</i>
<i>In the Hudson Street Hospital</i>	<i>91.4% " "</i>
<i>In the Bloomingdale Hospital</i>	<i>16.5% " "</i>
<i>In the Convalescent Homes</i>	<i>100 % " "</i>

The year's current expenses for maintenance were \$729,913.43.

(The maintenance cost in Bellevue, 1913, for 23,000 fewer patients was \$862,053.94.)

From all the pay patients they received less than 65% of the expense for care and maintenance.

There was a deficit in 1914 of \$41,203.

Their President felicitated the Board of Governors on this excellent showing:

Because in 1911 the deficit was \$96,270.72.

" 1912 " " " 86,602.34.

" 1913 " " " 95,884.79.

For more than a hundred years prior to 1913, this Hospital received no public money.

But its contributors have raised and expended millions on this charitable work.

Here, then, is one of the largest, most important and finest hospitals in the country. Its eminent medical and surgical staff last year published and sent out to the world more than twenty standard treatises on professional matters.

This Hospital, as a fact, gave about seventy per cent of all its care and treatment free. Until last year it received no public money for patients, and for the comparatively few cases for which it received a per capita from the city averaging \$1.12 5 per day, it expended upon these very cases a per capita of \$2.46, and for years has had an operating deficit to make up, as already mentioned.

Now, consider,—this Hospital, costing the public nothing, has in one hundred and forty-four years created an equipment in buildings and accessories to the value of over \$12,000,000. It is no care to the public. But it is wisely and successfully used every day in the year to the limit of its capacity.

Its management is by citizens of the highest business and social standing, who freely and as a duty to humanity give their services, safeguard the investments contributed by benefactors, them-

selves also among the large givers; and they maintain this great establishment at a high standard of excellence and efficiency.

Its medical boards are of the most eminent men in the profession. Its general work is of great magnitude, in some respects larger than the largest. Moreover, it is a teaching hospital affiliated with the medical schools. As has been said, almost three-fourths of its work is freely given to the poor.

Every patient of this class would have to be treated in a public hospital, and the entire cost borne by the taxpayers, if it were not for this Hospital.

If this Hospital should cease its service, the city would immediately have to provide hospitals and equipments in which to treat over 40,000 patients per annum, just about the number cared for in Bellevue in 1913. Does the city wish to build and maintain another Bellevue in which to do the free work now done in the New York Hospital?

The city that would tax such an institution as the New York Hospital does not deserve that so great and noble a monument to humanity and charity should be within its borders.

And what is said of this Hospital, in essence, though differing in various lines, is true of all the hospitals—of St. Luke's, Roosevelt, Presbyterian, Flower, Knickerbocker, Polyclinic, St. Vincent's, St. Francis, Post Graduate, Methodist Episcopal, and all the rest. They are great and free contributors to the safety and preservation of human life. In 1913, 59% of all the patients treated in the Presbyterian Hospital were free, and they receive no public money. Facts like these must make us think, especially when upon this floor to-night it has been claimed that our hospitals are established as money-making propositions.

Thus is demonstrated that to tax these institutions would be not to reduce the general burden of taxation, but to increase it.

This statement of facts also illustrates the same principle in the children's institutions and in the Parochial Schools, and I include the churches as well. Tax them, cripple them, put them out of business, and the taxpayer will immediately be compelled to shoulder the burden of the tax, or be taxed for the whole work in its entirety.

This is not a question of politics. It is a question of civic economy and sound sense. I do not propose to smite the hand that lifts my burdens, but to thank God and let it alone. The proposition to tax these institutions is thoughtless, an hallucination, a scandal, a madness, an affront to intelligence.

Now, let me offer you as an illustration an institution of another kind. It is typical and a leader in its class.

6. *The New York Juvenile Asylum:*

A pioneer home and school. In annals absorbing, in example emulated, in influence increasing, in results remarkable, and now, after 64 years of splendid endeavor, it is at the full tide of its career.

Begun in 1849, it was the expression of a conviction rooted in the hearts and consciences of a few of New York's leading citizens, that dependent children could no longer be left in the soulless public institutions in charge of criminals, or wandering in the streets.

The school received its charter from the State in 1850.

This was a great undertaking and nobly begun by able men. Apollos R. Wetmore, Peter Cooper, Charles O'Connor, Luther Bradish, Benjamin F. Butler, Robert B. Minturn, Solomon Jenner, the Quaker, and others stirred the city as they laid the foundations of this school. Today the names on the roll of its directors read like a list of our first families, and the work of the founders has been carried on by sons and grandsons.

This Asylum, begun for boys and girls without regard to creed or color, was really a Protestant organization, yet in 1854, 50% of the children were natives of Ireland. In 1889, 10% of all admissions were German. In 1897, 21% of the admissions were Italians. In 1900, 21% were Russian Jews.

This Juvenile Asylum not only led all the charitable community, but opened the door for the other branches. Twelve years after the Asylum was incorporated the Catholics began the Protectory; the Germans and the Jews followed the new fashion much later, but as soon as they could.

So impressed was the public with the work of the Asylum, so marked was the change in the care for children, so satisfied was the State to unload its responsibility for child welfare upon private individuals, that it made the Asylum several grants for building purposes. From 1853 to 1869, the date of the State's final contribution, these sums aggregated \$160,000.

The State for many years, however, adopted this plan as a policy and granted to responsible incorporators certain amounts for the purpose of helping erect homes for dependent children. The State well understood that the moneys used for this purpose were but a part of the cost required, and from time to time both encour-

aged and assisted new institutions to extend their activities so as to care for all the needy classes. That the State acted wisely is attested by the history of the institutions for over half a century.

During this period, however, the public, having become educated to expect the different sections of the community to care for the class in which each had its special interest, so crystallized the idea that very soon, as a matter of course, the Protestants, the Catholics and the Jews each began to look after their own. Today they expect to do it, want to do it, do not want to be hindered in doing it, and the State ceased making these grants to private institutions for plants and buildings about twenty years ago. And this help and approval, once given by the State, is a first-class argument against the taxation of the institutional properties now.

Note now the progress of the Juvenile Asylum. Blessed from the very beginning with leaders of the enterprise, men capable of seeing to the horizon, they built in 1856 the best congregate institution of its time.

The directors profited by experience. They held together, they added able men, and benefited immensely from their advice and management. Thus the institution became especially indebted to one director, the late Andrew H. Green, foremost of New York's Comptrollers. Apollos R. Wetmore served as President of the Board twenty-seven years, and when he died in 1881, Peter Cooper, at the age of ninety, presided at a memorial service in the Chapel of the Asylum.

Precisely as these gentlemen were the first to see the needs for a large institution, which became the inspiration and model of other institutions, so were they the first to realize its limitations. They learned that it is not the crowd, the mass, but the unit, the individual, upon whom the effort must center and in whom the development and education takes place.

In 1897 Mr. Mornay Williams, after ten years' service as a director, came to the Presidency of the Board.

He realized that the time had come for a new development.

In 1900 Mr. Charles D. Hilles brought his technical training, experience and enthusiasm, and together these two able men saw a children's village of independent cottage homes and community life in the open country. They found it all,—a picture, a dream,—come true at Dobb's Ferry. Here, with 286 acres of land, they founded farms, gardens, landscaped village and park, winding roads, lawns, trees, thirty-five picturesque and beautiful buildings (the number still growing), perfect drainage, sanitation,—and a

future. The cost to date, *in money*, is \$1,764,951.14, all but \$160,000 contributed by the institution, and there would or should have been no debt,—but the kind City of New York, which reaps all the fruits and advantages of these humanitarian organizations and efforts and has in the school about 600 of its boys needing instruction and training, does not pay what it costs to maintain and educate them.

The city could not duplicate now the Asylum's plant as near Manhattan for \$3,500,000; could not maintain it for three times what it now costs annually. So long as the property is used as a great moral and educational force for wayward children, the city's children, the city should pay enough to support it. Since it does not, there is a mortgage for \$45,000, with interest, to pay.

However, the pioneer Juvenile Village School and plant boldly demonstrated what was needed. The movement, well justified, was soon joined, first, by the Jewish Protectorate at Hawthorne, and, later, by the Sheltering Guardian Society at Sherman Park. Both created real cottage villages at a great cost, and the Catholic Agricultural School and Farm at Lincolndale has followed the lead.

This Institution's work has not been done in a corner. During those sixty-odd years of service it has sheltered, ministered to, and instructed 41,513 children, and has adopted into homes and apprenticed over 8,000.

Today it has successful and useful graduates all over the country and many of these write of their regard for the care and training they received.

The Institution has always stood for the best possible preparation for the work of life and for good citizenship. The country's greatest men have been interested in its work. Lincoln, in 1860, sent this message:

"Tell the boys of the New York Juvenile Asylum that they must follow truth, justice and humanity if they wish to become useful and honorable men."

This apt advice is still a living and inspiring influence.

President Taft visited and addressed the school in 1912 and was so much impressed with all he saw, the homes, the boys, their appearance, sincerity, possibilities, that he made a return visit and address May 15th, this year. His presence gave an abiding importance and prominence to the school.

Clearly, yes, clearly, an institution with such a history, such a noble company of directors and well-wishers, with a population

of boys beyond parental restraint and home influence, needing to be saved to the good and self-supporting citizenry of the State, needing to be turned from evil, prevented from crime; boys already entering into bad ways, caught up by the police, committed by the courts, and yet probably more sinned against than sinning,—yes, surely such a school for such a purpose should be taxed. And the good men and women who voluntarily brood over wayward boys for the love of them, seeking through the way of duty to save them to themselves and the State, should pay taxes, and deserve to pay taxes, for their temerity. How good it is to toil for the dependent children of appreciative New York!

Let the State put a penalty upon all good citizens who already make sacrifices to serve and save the commonwealth.

In Conclusion:

The proposition to tax the institutions is short-sighted, lacking in appreciation and honesty or the spirit of fair dealing. This proposal seems to me so shocking, in its disregard for the good work of the generous and charitable citizens who, year after year, roll up these enormous sums for the injured and the sick, without regard to race, creed or color, that I almost question its good faith. Is it the rattling of socialism gone to seed?

Shall this kind of property, and it is all this kind, be taxed? Shall the State say to the generous benefactors of the sick and poor, "Keep your money; we are going to do this work by general taxation; or if you venture to do it or dare to do it, we will tax you for your temerity."

As a citizen, desiring the greatest good of the entire community, and that includes the taxpayers, I, for many others and for myself, say *no*. I protest against it.

Data Relating to
Public and Private Hospitals
and
Children's Institutions
in New York City

Used in part by

HERMAN A. METZ

In an Address against the proposal to
Tax Orphan Asylums, Homes, Hospitals and Churches
before

The Committee on Taxation
Constitutional Convention, Albany, Evening of June 1, 1915

Hospital Facilities in New York City, 1913

Private Hospitals Supreme.

The following figures clearly show that the city must rely upon the private hospitals.

The Situation, as to Bed Capacity in Private Hospitals Transacting Business with the City and Placed in the Budget:

	Full No. of Beds
48 General Hospitals	8,143
9 Maternity and Babies' Hospitals.....	780
5 Eye, Ear and Throat Hospitals	521
5 Tuberculosis Hospitals	2,210
Special Hospitals	1,021
*Other Hospitals (Not in City Budget).....	1,150
*New Hospitals, coming	2,720
Total,	16,545

Public Hospitals

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES (General Hospitals)	BELLEVUE AND ALLIED (General Hospitals)	Beds
Bradford St.	Bellevue	1,334
Coney Island	Gouverneur	185
Cumberland St.	Harlem	188
Kings County	Fordham	198
Greenpoint (not opened).....		
City, B. I.		1,905
Metropolitan, B. I.		
		3,045
(Tuberculosis Hospitals)		
Sea View		730
Metropolitan		900
Kings County (up to).....		30
		1,660
Summary:	Beds	
Department of Charities.....	4,705	
Bellevue and Allied	1,905	
	6,610	

* There are three new hospitals making plans to build. Several important hospitals will soon build, greatly enlarge, or are now building. A combination of two large hospitals and the medical department of Columbia University is under way, involving an expenditure of over \$17,000,000. These proposed new institutions will add over a thousand beds to the figures given.
The Roosevelt, St. Luke's, Women's, Presbyterian, Hahnemann and several important general and special hospitals, taking charity patients at their own charges, are not included in the table above. Several would be glad to take city patients if the business arrangement with the city was reliable or satisfactory.
The Foundling Hospital and the Nursery and Child's are not included.

A verification of these figures was made by the Finance Department in 1914.

From these facts it is seen that in bed capacity the public hospitals are hopelessly outclassed by the private hospitals.

The ratio of difference is likely to continue.

The spirit of private charity will never be extinguished.

Emergency Ambulance Work

The Ambulance Service illustrates the capacity and efficiency of the private hospitals. In this field they are supreme.

Summary of Ambulance calls:

	Public	Private	Total
Manhattan	31,803	33,009	64,812
Bronx	4,300	5,348	9,648
Richmond		1,889	1,889
Brooklyn	6,131	27,506	33,637
Queens		4,467	4,467
	42,234	72,219	114,453

No. of Ambulances:

Public Hospitals	32 (13 motor ambulances)
Private Hospitals	74 (42 motor ambulances)
Total,	106

Cost of Care and Maintenance in Private Hospitals, 1913

	Total Days Care and Maintenance	Day's Care & M'tnce Paid by City	Amount Received from City	Amount Expended by Hospital	Reported Value of Real Estate
Catholic	1,173,146	587,806	\$528,155.51	\$1,295,818.58	\$7,869,239.70
Protestant	1,194,879	408,016	388,539.81	2,786,385.35	21,953,245.67
Jewish	465,717	221,910	215,906.78	1,124,235.58	5,384,738.40
	2,833,742	1,217,732	\$1,132,622.10	\$5,206,439.51	\$35,207,223.77

Average per capita in all Hospitals—\$2.08.

Catholic Hospitals, \$1.16 (Cost of supervision and nursing by religions not included); Protestant Hospitals, \$2.34; Jewish Hospitals, \$2.75.

Rates of Payment to Private Hospitals, 1913

The City paid

for Medical cases, per diem.....	\$1.00
for Surgical cases, per diem	1.10
for Tubercular cases, per diem .....	.80

Contrast: The per diem, per patient, cost in Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, Annual Report, 1913.

*Bellevue	\$1.89
*Gouverneur	2.14
*Harlem	1.96
*Fordham	2.05 Average, \$2.01

Before publishing the per capita costs, these always omitted items should be properly charged up by both the Bellevue Board and the Department of Charities. They are regular annual expenditures, though made through another department.

1913. <i>Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.</i> Cost of electric current, gas, lamp, etc. (furnished by Department Gas and Water Supply)	\$39,608.90
Furnished by Board of City Record—cost of printing stationery, etc.	22,396.80
	<u>\$62,005.70</u>
1913. <i>Department of Charities,</i> cost of electric current, gas, etc. (furnished by Department of Gas and Water Supply)	\$95,276.10
†Cost of printing, stationery, etc. (furnished by City Record)	27,801.49
	<u>\$123,077.59</u>

A *Contrast* meriting thought:
 For 1,217,732 days accepted in the general private hospitals, the City paid \$1,132,621.10
 For the same patients, if treated in Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, the City would have expended (not whole cost) 2,285,242.20

Summary.

This survey demonstrates clearly that the private hospitals, in beds and equipment, are equal to the demands of the city for medical and surgical service. That, in spite of burdensome and uncertain conditions, they are meeting all present requirements, as well as anticipating the development in population. Under proper relations and equitable terms these private hospitals would supply every need of the city not now practically provided for in the public hospitals. If given a "square deal," through their service, enormous sums would be saved the taxpayer and great satisfaction and contentment be given the sick and injured.

It cannot be denied that all of us, whether so poor as to be entirely dependent, or able to pay our way, when sick or hurt desire most to be with those in whom we have entire confidence, the ones who speak the language of our fathers and practice the faith in which we were born.

* Not including cost of electricity, gas, printing, stationery, etc., furnished by Board of City Record, or plant, interest on investment, depreciation, etc.

† This item will be increased in 1914, probably 30 per cent.

Institutions for Children, 1913

	Total Days Care and Maint'nce	Days Paid for by City	Money Received from City	Money Expended by Institutions	Reported Value of Real Estate
Catholic	Dep... 5,446,250 Del... 1,340,345	4,497,281 990,171	\$1,659,137.18 431,830.79	\$2,411,695.08 712,978.19	\$10,317,330.64 2,377,801.00
	6,786,595	5,487,452	\$2,090,967.97	\$3,124,673.27	\$12,695,131.64
Protest't	Dep... 1,281,067 Del... 248,951	909,365 221,168	\$336,711.98 100,313.89	\$788,332.45 169,263.58	\$2,901,275.21 1,916,306.31
	1,530,018	1,130,533	\$437,025.87	\$957,596.03	\$4,817,581.52
Jewish	Dep... 1,176,219 Del... 125,171	1,160,915 117,700	\$398,964.47 61,447.85	\$706,937.54 115,156.25	\$3,884,252.07 684,687.67
	1,301,390	1,278,615	\$460,412.32	\$832,093.79	\$4,568,939.74
Totals.....	9,618,003	7,896,600	\$2,988,406.16	\$4,904,363.09	\$22,081,652.90
Total receipts from City.....					\$2,988,406.16
Total expenditures by the institutions.....					4,904,363.09
County and miscellaneous institutions not included. The City cannot undertake this institutional work.					

SOME CONTROLLING FACTS

1. Should the City secure legislation to enable it to care for dependent children in city institutions as certain researchers have proposed, <i>The increase in cost will be more marked in them than in the hospitals.</i> <i>The City Parental and Truant Schools</i> furnish an illustration. In these schools, for instruction and educational supplies only in 1913, the annual per capita cost was.....	\$262.09
For care, support and maintenance, per annum	186.16
Total,	\$448.25
2. The City pays the private institutions for education an annual per capita of	\$15.00
For care and maintenance, per capita per annum.....	130.00
Total,	\$145.00

These figures, as in the public hospitals, are much less than the real cost. Annual per capita cost in 1913 for *Instruction and Educational Supplies* based on *average daily attendance**

1. Day Elementary Schools	\$40.24
2. Day High Schools	104.74
3. Vocational Schools (Boys)	86.48
4. Manhattan Trade School (Girls)	142.32
5. Parental and Truant Schools	262.09
6. Evening High and Trade Schools	29.43
7. Evening Elementary Schools	11.06

For the year 1914, if the total appropriation for the Department of Education (tax budget), \$38,303,406.92, is divided by the average daily attendance in the day schools (elementary, high, training, vocational, parental and truant) 678,153, the resulting annual per capita cost would be \$56.33. This of course is not a true figure since appropriations for vacation and evening schools, playgrounds, recreation centers, etc., are included in the dividend and are not represented in the divisor. The same figure for 1913 gives an annual per capita cost for all activities of \$54.07.

When the cost of what is omitted in the per capita figures given is considered—the amounts are *so much understated* that they can be quoted with safety.

3. Please consider this—Every child outside an institution must go to school. If the child within is taken out, the child will cost the city \$40.24 if it goes only so far as the elementary schools. If you calculate that the child costs the city \$40.24 for education in or out, and subtract that sum from what the city pays the institutions, \$145.00, the child in the institutions costs really and only \$104.76.

This is the truth, for out of the institution the child will cost \$40.24 or very much more. This fact may have a bearing on the Widows' Pension law. Under that law the widow is to receive the same amount, or not to exceed the amount paid to the institutions. The amount of cost then in the public school should it or should it not be deducted?

4. *The institutions cannot be diverted from their work.* The city cannot undertake it. The financial side alone makes it utterly impossible. *The institutions have always been a necessity*, both on account of the work they do, and the relief they give to the taxpaying community. They are today more vitally necessary than ever before.

To conclude:

How unjust and unreasonable does the proposition to tax the institutions appear in the light of these facts. Today the private institutions, largely at their own charges, are doing a great and indispensable work for the community, and doing it better and cheaper than can ever be done in public institutions. This work should be commended and assisted. To add to its burdens by taxation and thereby make it more difficult, is not the part of good citizenship.

* Kindly note that the foregoing figures *do not* include the expenditures for maintenance and operation of the school plant and for professional and business control.

Summary of Work in Private Charitable Institutions, 1913

No. of Institutions	Total Days Care and Main- tenance	Days paid for by City	Number of Children	Money Received from City	Money Expended by Insti- tution	Value of Personal Property	Value of Real Estate
39 Children's Institutions.....	7903,536	6,567,561	25,397	\$2,394,813.63	\$3,966,965.47	\$3,789,375.43	\$17,102,857.92
47 General Hospitals.....	2190,598	813,745	.....	789,030.46	4,337,560.46	.....	31,094,110.56
4 Tubercular Hospitals.....	498,321	362,669	.....	296,975.65	336,991.80	.....	1,226,224.26
10 Institutions for the Blind, Crippled and Defective.....	297,155	190,077	802	126,500.68	374,982.05	670,172.71	1,995,730.50
13 Reformatory and Delinquent Institutions.....	1,714,467	1,328,739	10,528	593,622.53	997,398.02	401,882.75	4,978,794.98
7 Eye, Ear and Throat Hospitals.....	155,648	34,369	.....	32,071.19	382,674.48	.....	1,491,104.11
11 Dispensaries..... (187 888 Treatments)	.....	.....	.....	279,000	47,429.00	.....	252,900.00
6 Maternity and Babies' Hospitals.....	184,823	41,318	.....	46,615.99	440,486.61	.....	2,886,888.95
14 Miscellaneous—Sanitariums and Homes, Seaside Hospital, Chil- dren's Asylum, Floating Home for Aged, Floating Hosp., Cancer Hospital.....	357,432	37,704	.....	301,452.99	1,042,899.45	.....	8,040,249.36
.....	13,440,868	9,376,482	36,727	\$4,885,833.12	\$11,867,187.34	\$4,861,430.89	\$69,077,460.73
Personal Property not specified above, not less than.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000,000.00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$9,861,430.89	.....

Personal Property not specified above, not less than. . .

\$4,861,430.89	\$69,077,460.73
5,000,000.00	
<u>\$9,861,430.89</u>	

Work in Protestant Institutions and Hospitals, 1913

18

Work in Catholic Institutions and Hospitals, 1913

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Work in Jewish Institutions and Hospitals, 1913

19

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